

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING BODIES

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 1st, 1933

No. 4

"The Old Order . . . Has Passed Away"

"Sometimes in old buildings which have stood firm for centuries a little insect enters the woodwork and gradually eats away its strength. To all outward appearances for a long time it seems as solid as ever, but the mischief is gradually reducing the core of the timber into dust.

"Our economic system is crumbling, not from external pressure, but from inside. Can Mr. Baldwin persuade the death-watch beetle to stop nibbling at the rafters for three whole years? Time is pressing. Governments are too dilatory and easygoing in dealing with this tremendous emergency. Whatever happens there must be fundamental changes. No one doubts this. They are in process now of being effected; everywhere the old order is passing away; nay, it has passed away already. What will take its place? Are statesmen thinking out that problem?

"The existing industrial, financial, and economic order, with its blind and cruel greed, with its extravagance and its poverty, its luxuries and its miseries, its waste and its chaos, with its tens of millions of honest workers reduced to eating the bread of charity while the riches of Providence are rotting in the fields because they are not permitted to reach the needy; with its slums where no humane man would house his cattle, with its nations organizing to starve and slaughter each other—this system has been tried and found wanting."

(From a speech by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George at Carnarvon, Wales, January 19th, 1933, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian* of January 20th.)

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EDITORIAL

A SPLENDID VINDICATION

On March 15th, W. E. Howson, leader of the Liberal party in the Alberta Legislature, charged that grave irregularities had occurred in the Provincial Highways Department—irregularities of such a nature that they constituted "a scandal and a crime". He declared that the misadministration had been so serious as to make it obligatory upon the Government to resign.

Immediately challenging the Liberal leader, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, demanded ~~entry~~ into all matters concerning contracts to which Mr. Howson had referred. The investigation has been held, at great length, and Mr. Howson has been given every opportunity to prove his charge. According to the unanimous verdict of every group in the Assembly except his own, which is not unanimous, he has failed to produce any evidence of scandal whatsoever on the part of any official of the Department. The Committee has found that the Minister and the Department acted with complete honesty and without any irregularity. A splendid vindication of the Government was given by some of its chief opponents.

In deference to every tradition of our public life, and in fairness to the party which he leads, Mr. Howson should resign.

According to the original press reports, Mr. Howson charged the Department with "dishonesty" and "graft". When the reports, widely broadcast in the press, had been given time to create the uneasiness and suspicion

in the minds of the public which in view of his subsequent attitude it seemed evident Mr. Howson desired, he denied that the words had been used.

In respect to that matter, the issue is between Mr. Howson and the press. He appears, however, to be so little concerned even for his own good name—so little concerned that words expressing the most serious charge that can be brought against a Government and which no public man of honor would ever use falsely, should have been, (according to his own showing) improperly attributed to him—that he declines to take up the issue, or to state, definitely, that he was misrepresented. Clearly Mr. Howson should withdraw from public life.

When the report on the inquiry came before the Committee for discussion, no daily paper in the Province, with the exception of the *Edmonton Journal*, gave publicity to the facts that the Conservative members of the committee in a motion by Messrs. Duggan and Payne, found that there was no evidence of scandal or dishonesty by any official of the Department; that the Labor group, on motion of Messrs. White and Smeaton, agreed that officials had acted with complete honesty; or that the Independents without qualification supported the Chairman's report. Only the *Edmonton Journal*, among all the dailies, even reported the fact that Mr. Webster had disagreed with his leader, and refused to support Mr. Howson's motion. The report is still to come before the Assembly as a whole.

Mr. Webster's comment on the subject of "force accounts," which we have been obliged from lack of space to omit from our report elsewhere, substantiated what Mr. McPherson had said on this subject. Mr. Webster declared that he could not see that the check by the engineer for value received resulted in any loss to the Province. He also substantiated the Minister's statement that in awarding contracts on approximate quantities only, the final quantities being taken by the engineer, the Department had followed approved engineering practice. These, it may be said, were two of the matters in respect to which Mr. Howson's manner of examining witnesses tended to create a mistaken impression among the uninformed.

Mr. Webster, who is a strong opponent of the Government upon almost every controversial issue of public policy, made it clear that he disagreed most reluctantly with his leader, and he offered one or two minor criticisms, differing with the judgment of Government engineers in respect to one contract. He said with reference to the letting of contracts, that railway companies seldom advertised for tenders, but that a Government should get bids, even though the Minister should use his authority occasionally in refusing to give a contract to a contractor whom he did not consider competent to finish the project. (Mr. McPherson gave the reason, as we have reported, why in the case of emergency relief contracts it was necessary to depart from the Department's usual practice in order to get the projects under way at short notice).

To cover the inquiry the current issue has been delayed, and several features, including accounts of important Provincial legislation, of plans for Federal redistribution, as well as much local and other news, etc., have been held over.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

New Life in Alberta Farm Movement

Lower Debt, Sense of Security Given by New Debt Adjustment Act, and Personal Movement Through C.C.F. Factors in Revived Interest—Driven
Bring Large Increase in Membership

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY, Vice-President

Responding splendidly to the demand of the 1933 Convention for increased membership, the directors and local officials of the Association have infused new life into the farm movement in Alberta. From a large number of districts news comes of new Locals being formed, old Locals resurrected and active Locals strengthened. Particularly is this true of the more southerly parts of the Province, where the roads have been open and large meetings made possible.

Three Principal Reasons

Three principal reasons may be given for this revival of interest:

First: There is the reduction of the membership fee, payable to Central Office, from the sum of two dollars to ONE DOLLAR only. From information available it would appear that most Locals, determined to make a maximum increase in membership, are asking for the one dollar and are taking steps to meet local expenses and pay constituency dues by means of social affairs or returns from co-operative buying.

Second: There is a new sense of security and confidence as a result of the change in the Debt Adjustment Act which has definitely stopped foreclosures and seizures for debt until the creditor or creditors prove to the Debt Adjustment Director the ability of the farmer or home owner to pay. There is no doubt that this action of the U.F.A. Government has allayed fear and re-established goodwill towards our Association.

Third: Farmers in all sections of the Province are keenly interested in the C.C.F. and are attending meetings for the purpose of learning more of U.F.A. policies as expressed in the platform of the Federation.

It becomes more and more evident that instead of merely agreeing that "something must be done" and waiting for somebody to do it, the people of the Province of Alberta realize that they must strengthen organization and be ready to do things for themselves.

Other reasons for the revival of interest might be given, for instance—the success of the daily press. The attempt of editorial writers to discredit the U.F.A. because of the low membership of last year has stiffened the backs of many who, because of the scarcity of money, have allowed their membership in the Association to lapse. They are determined to "show the world" that the U.F.A. DOES represent the farm people of this Province.

Membership Increases

In February the returns at Central Office were double those of 1932 for that month. In March the returns were trebled as compared with the same period in 1932. Drives are still in progress and when our Local Secretaries have sent

in their returns we shall be able to report a phenomenal increase.

The work must be kept going. To increase the circulation of *The U.F.A.* means to spread information and understanding, and banish ignorance. To build up our membership inspires leaders of our movement to go forward with their policies. The U.F.A. is to no small extent the key to progress in Canada.

Interest Keen in Peace River North

U.F.A. Director Holds Many Successful Meetings

Steady support of the U.F.A. and a keen interest in the C.C.F. were evidenced at every point visited by I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for Peace River North, during a series of meetings held early in March. Mr. Macklin writes that most of the school-houses were packed; and at one place, after a two-hour address, questions and discussions were continued for a further two hours. "The territory visited seems almost solid for the C.C.F.," says Mr. Macklin. "But in many cases their attitude is like Peter's: 'Silver or gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee.' The paid up membership of the U.F.A. today is no adequate measure of the desire for the U.F.A. to carry on through the C.C.F. to achieve national reconstruction."

Mr. Macklin mentions the support given by many of the ministers in the districts he visited. "It seems logical," he remarks, "that if they follow One who healed the sick and fed the hungry they should condemn a system which allows many heads of families no chance to provide either food or medical attention for their dependents."

"While our capable Federal Premier is expending his unbounded energy to maintain the interests of finance and big business firmly in their position on the backs of the people, the people, through the inspiration of the C.C.F., are preparing to make the next election a real bucking contest. . . . The people are blaming the political leaders for handing over the credit of the people, which should

be under national control, to private or corporate control. Those who have, through this control of credit, been able to run the economic life of the people into the ditch, have been blind leaders of a public that did not bother to look where they were being led."

Although all the Locals visited were finding it extremely difficult to finance, many were holding social gatherings, with a small admittance charge, in order to raise fees.

Most Successful Tour

H. Critchlow, Director for Peace River South, reports the most successful organization trip in his experience. New Locals were organized at Glenister, Pearston, Roydale and Connor Creek, and a Junior Local at Roydale.

Membership Drives

Balzac Leads

Leading all other Locals in the Province, Balzac U.F.A. Local, as the result of a vigorous membership drive carried out under two rival teams, with the president, A. P. Shuttleworth, on one side and the secretary, George E. Church, on the other, has increased its membership to 130, as compared with 52 in 1932, the president's team winning by a small margin. The conclusion of the drive was celebrated at an oyster supper early in March, one of the conditions of the contest being that the losing team should provide the supper. On motion from the winning side, however, it was decided to share the cost equitably among all members. A largely attended meeting, at which a most interesting discussion took place on the C.C.F. movement, preceded the supper. J. Dollar presided, in order that Mr. Shuttleworth might take part in the discussion, and W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, who was a guest of the Local, also participated on invitation from the floor, answering a number of questions in regard to the new movement. The secretary subsequently brought in to Central Office a cheque for \$128, covering dues which had not previously been provided for.

High River Doubles Membership

More than doubling its 1932 membership of 49, High River U.F.A. Local, as the result of a drive carried on by teams under the captaincy of H. B. Chisholm and Bert Polinska, has increased its numbers to 115. The result was announced at a banquet in High River on April 4th, when Mayor Watt delivered an address expressing the goodwill of the townspeople to the movement and congratulating the Local on its success. Peter Robertson, president, was in the chair and welcomed the new members, and announced that the drive had resulted in a tie. All catering for the banquet was arranged by the U.F.A. through a committee consisting of George Mc-

(Continued on page 36)

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

In view of the reduction of the membership fee to One Dollar at Central Office, it is more imperative than ever that returns from Locals be remitted promptly. Careful inquiry has elicited the fact that the small sums due Central Office, held in Local treasuries, amount almost collectively to many thousands of dollars, and their retention in the Locals imposes a heavy strain on the finances of Central Office.

Local officers are urgently requested by the Executive to take a more active interest in seeing that returns are made **PROMPTLY AND FULLY** to Central Office.

Great West Take Over Oil Consumers

Great West Distributors have taken over the operation of the plants of the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative, Ltd., at all points in the Province, from April 1st. All U.F.A. members doing business at the points affected should give their names and the name of their Local for record on the invoice, so that they may receive patronage dividend through their U.F.A. Co-operative Association or through the U.F.A. Central Office. Shareholders of the Oil Consumers Co-operative will receive their dividends in future direct from Great West Distributors, Ltd., Head Office, Calgary.

Head Hills Organize U.F.A. Co-operative

At a meeting in Morris on May 5th, a U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative was organized, six Locals signing up, while a seventh will join at once, the delegate present not having been authorized at the time of the meeting to do so. S. R. Hooper is acting secretary of the temporary board of the new co-operative.

CARDSTON TAKES ACTION

At a farmers' meeting at Cardston recently, the Executive of the Constituency Association was asked to investigate the possibility of forming a U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative.

Big Valley D. A. Meeting

The first meeting this year of the Big Valley to Munson D.A. was well attended (although roads were difficult) by delegates from Drumheller, Munson, Garfield, Morris, Rumsay, Big Valley, Springwater and Bowley. Ira D. Taylor gave a most interesting address on Technocracy, comparing present conditions with those of only thirty years ago, and pointing out that research laboratories were now in possession of knowledge which would permit of the manufacture of automobiles that would run 100,000 miles, clothing material that would wear indefinitely, etc. Mr. Taylor dwelt upon the greatly advanced standard of living that our machines, trained personnel and natural resources could give, and quoted President Robert Gar-

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

The Committee strongly urges upon all Locals and Co-operative Associations the desirability of making the fullest survey of the possibilities of co-operation in their districts. Locals in many parts of the Province are active in securing co-operative shipments of feed and seed. There are many other ways in which money may be saved and organization strengthened.

Central Office is ready at all times to give the fullest possible service in the distribution of bulk commodities. We draw your attention to the fact that price levels have been considerably adjusted to the price of farm commodities and that the co-operative activities of the past two years have been no small factor in this adjustment. There can be no successful contradiction of the statement that in many lines companies have offered services and quoted prices which they would not have done, in order to meet the prices at which we have been able to bring goods to our members. It is true that there are limits and we ask you to remember this and keep your organization in the field in order to ensure a more equitable price structure.

Oil

Red Head fuel and lubricating oils have won their way by quality at over eighty distributing points in Alberta. If your Local is interested in truck loads of refined gasoline, distillate, tractor kerosene or illuminating kerosene, write Central Office for particulars. A fleet of tank trucks and trucks-carrying drum lots are on the roads at all times. Fuel oils are sold at the competitive price, but patronage dividends to U.F.A. members make co-operation in this line worth while. Gather your drums together at some local point and have them filled by Great West Distributors' trucks.

Formaldehyde

To buy through Central Office high grade, full strength, first-class formaldehyde in 400 lb. barrels or 100 lb. drums makes it possible for our members to be sure of quality at prices frequently a few cents a pound lower than local quotations.

Gopher Poisons

We are able to serve you with a full line of gopher poisons in any quantity including pure strychnine.

Batteries

The prices of U.F.A. batteries have been reduced over fifteen per cent since last season. We are quite aware that other batteries are being sold for less money, but not of such quality. We are confident that no better batteries are made. The freight is paid to any part of the Province on two or more batteries.

Tires, Tubes, Belts, Etc.

After two seasons we are confident that Dunlop rubber goods are equal to the best. We would like to see our Locals avail themselves of the free freight on orders of one hundred pounds or more. This requires foresight and co-operation as well as cash; but the satisfaction will be greater in the end. Cheaper tires can be bought, but Dunlop goods have an enviable world-wide reputation.

Coal

The past season has been gratifyingly successful. It is not yet time for seeding. We suggest an effort for another car before spring work starts.

Poultry Supplies

Perhaps the members of the U.F.W.A. as well as of the men's section will be interested in these lines. We can offer real service in all poultry supplies.

Share to the effect that a farmer's time was as valuable as the time of a member of any of the professions.

Increased Membership

Reports on the membership drive showed very satisfactory results, in some cases membership having been trebled.

Delegates appointed to deal with the matter of forming a Co-operative Purchasing Association reported that a meeting would be held in Morris on April 5th looking to this end.

Following adjournment for supper, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin led in community singing; Misses M. Priestley, Dorothy Baldwin, Lillian Jervis, Margaret Mc-

Farlane and Mr. Baldwin gave a short musical program.

Resolutions were passed, protesting against certain organizations being refused the right to broadcast; asking that hail tax arrears be included in the proposed Tax Arrears Consolidation Act; asking for release of the hunger marchers; expressing appreciation of the services of Robert Gardiner and wishing him a speedy return to health.

N. T. Farnsworth gave an enlightening talk on the Douglas scheme, and a very fine discussion period followed.

Mrs. Baldwin explained the progress that had been made in organizing a Chautauque, using local talent.

Charges by Liberal Leader Prove "Mare's Nest"

Not a Scrup of Evidence to Support Sensational Charges—Committee After Full Inquiry Finds Administration Acted With Complete Honesty in Highway Contracts—Howson Denies Having Made Charges of "Graft" and "Dishonesty" Days After Statements Given Wide Circulation in Press

Charges of a sensational nature concerning the administration of the road construction program of the Alberta Government in 1931-32, were made by W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, in the Legislature, on March 15th. Mr. Howson described the manner in which these contracts had been handled as "a scandal and a shame." According to the press reports, widely distributed by telegraph, he also charged "dishonesty" and "graft," though several days after the publication of the reports he denied, when pressed by Premier Brownlee for particulars of his charges, that had ever used these words.

Mr. Howson's charges brought an immediate denial and challenge on the floor of the Assembly, from Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works. On Mr. McPherson's motion all matters with reference to highways contracts for the years in question were referred to the Public Accounts Committee for investigation.

The investigation, which necessarily prolonged the session by several weeks, revealed the charges to have been a "mare's nest," and resulted in the complete vindication of the Minister and the Department. Absolutely no evidence was adduced of any "dishonesty" or "graft" or "scandal" on the part of the Minister or the Deputy Minister or any of the officials.

Group Leaders Testify

The utmost freedom in the presentation of evidence and examination of witnesses was ensured during the inquiry, the court rules usual in such cases being disregarded on the suggestion of the U.P.A. representatives, and every facility being given to all witnesses, with full protection from any legal consequences to themselves, to give such information as they might have to offer.

Testifying to the absence of any evidence of scandal or dishonesty, the Conservative leader, D. M. Duggan, and W. E. Payne, another Conservative member of the committee, joined with the Labor members and the Independents; while Mr. Howson was unable to command the undivided support even of his own official following on the committee and George Webster, its most prominent Liberal member, openly expressed his disagreement with his leader.

Mr. Howson himself, having obtained through the press the wide publicity for his charges which presumably was the purpose of his attack, became strangely mild, strangely anxious to disclaim any responsibility for the investigation by the Public Accounts Committee. As Mr. Lymburn remarked during the course of the proceedings, he "had behaved in a most gentlemanly way ever since he was challenged."

Mr. Howson and the Newspapers

As to what Mr. Howson actually said in his speech on March 15th, there appears to be a wide divergence of opinion between himself and the newspapers. On March 15th the speech was reported at greater or lesser length in many daily papers in the Province and elsewhere, under such headings as "Howson Charges Highways Graft" (in large red letters); "Howson Charges Highways Policy Was Dishonest," "Government Resignation Demanded," "Sweeping Far-reaching Allegations Hurlled Across Floor of Legislature by Liberal Chieftain." In the body of the reports, in confirmation of the headlines, Mr. Howson was stated to have uttered "charges of dishonesty," to have alleged "grave irregularities in the Pro-

vincial highways department," such irregularities as were "a scandal and a crime." He had declared, according to the press, that "overpayments in yardage of loose rockwork, overcharges in solid rockwork, in clearing and grubbing operations, and finally, a scandalous amount paid for 'extras' constituted 'a scandal and a crime.'"

Mr. Howson was apparently quite happy to allow these reports to go out to the public as authentic accounts of his speech. They were given several days' start, and then, when the allegations—against a Government which during a long term of office has been free from the shadow of dishonesty in administration—had been given wide circulation, suddenly, on March 21st as the investigation was proceeding, appeared the somewhat ambiguous statement "Howson Modifies Charges as Denials Are Voiced." In at least a number of the dailies which had given much prominence to Mr. Howson's sensational speech, this announcement of the "modifying" of the charges received scant notice.

The statement that he had "modified" his charges in some cases was not considered worthy even of front page position.

Liberal Leader "Crawfishes"

What "modification" meant, however, did not become quite clear until two days later, March 23rd. On that date, under pressure of a series of questions by Premier Brownlee, Mr. Howson, to use a slang expression, "crawfished." We quote a portion of the dialogue between the Premier and the Liberal leader, during the sitting of the Public Accounts Committee. It is from the report in the *Edmonton Journal*. Mr. Howson denied that he had charged the Department with "dishonesty" or "graft," but was strangely unwilling to commit himself to any admission that the press report was wrong, or that he had been misrepresented. It would be interesting to know the secret of this unwillingness. If we accept Mr. Howson's evidence, a whole series of significant words—simple words of unmistakable meaning like "graft" and "dishonesty"—must have been put into

his mouth by the reporters in the press gallery. And yet he has no criticism to offer. We wonder if Mr. Howson dare charge the press with misrepresenting him.

Here is the dialogue between the Liberal leader and the Premier on March 23rd.

Mr. Brownlee: I understand Mr. Howson said he had not made some statements that were reported in the press. We would be in a better position if we could have more definitely stated just what complaints the honorable member makes, because, if what we are basing our conclusions on, namely the report of the address in the press, would the honorable member be prepared in the course of the day to formulate just what his complaints are, so we would know accurately and definitely just what complaints we have to meet?

Mr. Howson: Whatever I have said, I have said, and if a wrong interpretation is made by the press, the Minister of Public Works, or the Premier, or anybody else, I cannot help that.

Mr. Brownlee: Is that a fair way of putting it? Surely this committee is entitled to know just what you are seeking to prove, just what complaints are made. Are you not willing to state that clearly?

Mr. Howson: I understood the Minister of Public Works referred the matter to this committee. Whatever the terms of the reference are, I am willing to abide by them.

Mr. Brownlee: So the honorable member is not prepared to let this committee know whether we are to meet charges of graft and dishonesty.

Mr. Howson: Did you hear me use the term graft?

Mr. Brownlee: I thought I did. I may have been mistaken.

Mr. Howson: There was no one on this side of the house that heard me use the word "graft."

Mr. Brownlee: That word was not used? I am prepared to take your statement the word "graft" was not used.

Mr. Howson: I have said I did not.

Mr. Brownlee: Did you use the word "scandal"?

Mr. Howson: Yes.

Mr. Brownlee: Dishonest?

Mr. Howson: No.

Mr. Brownlee: So then we are right in interpreting there are no charges of dishonesty on the part of the Government?

Mr. Howson: I said the way the contracts were let and administered was a scandal.

Mr. Brownlee: But nothing suggesting dishonesty?

Mr. Howson: You will have to take your own interpretation.

Mr. Brownlee: I am here to clarify the position. Am I clear in this then, that the word "dishonest" was not part of the charge made by my friend?

Mr. Howson: I have not used the word "dishonest" nor the word "graft."

Mr. Brownlee: Then the report in the press which is in quite red letters, "How-

(Continued on page 130)

Webster Disassociates Himself From Howson Charges

In Speech Which Was Suppressed in All Daily Newspapers Except One, Prominent Calgary Liberal Breaks Silence in Emphatic Speech—Only Three Supporters for Howson—Government Congratulated on Outcome of Inquiry Into Road Construction, by Members of Conservative and Labor Groups—Independents Vote With Government.

In a speech which was suppressed in every daily newspaper in the Province with the exception of one, George H. Webster, Calgary Liberal member of the Alberta Legislature, whose active business life was spent in railroad and highways contracting, and whose experience in these branches of practical construction is superior to that of any other member of the Assembly, on April 6th disassociated himself emphatically from charges of scandal made by W. R. Howson, Liberal leader, with respect to the program of relief road construction carried on by the Department of Public Works in 1931 and 1932. Mr. Webster's statement was made at the close of an exhaustive inquiry by the Public Accounts Committee, which the Government had insisted on immediately after Mr. Howson's charges were made in the Assembly.

Not a word of Mr. Webster's speech, not a line to indicate his attitude on the Howson charges, appeared in either of the daily papers in his own constituency of Calgary. The only published reference to the matter in any paper in the Province appeared in the *Edmonton Journal*, which gave a brief summary of the speech under the heading "Grits Divide on Road Ques."

Government Congratulated

In the same session of the Public Accounts Committee as that in which Mr. Webster's disagreement with the Liberal leader was expressed, Dr. W. A. Atkinson, Edmonton Conservative member, joined with spokesmen of the Labor group in congratulating the Government on the outcome of the inquiry. Dr. Atkinson expressed his views in the following words: "It is clearly shown that there was no foundation to the charges of dishonesty or irregularity or scandal, and I agree with Mr. Gibbs (Labor member for Edmonton) that the Government are to be congratulated."

The Howson charge of "scandal" (Mr. Howson had, as stated elsewhere, denied, when challenged, that he had charged the Government with "dishonesty" as was reported in the very full reports of his attack on the Government given in the newspapers) received no support from any quarter in the committee of 34 members, except from three members of his own party. There are six Liberal members of the committee. Fred J. White, Labor leader, declared in behalf of himself and his colleagues, their agreement with the Government report except in some details.

Mr. Webster, while repudiating the suggestion of scandal in the carrying out of the relief road program, declared his disagreement with the views of a government engineer in respect to one of the contracts known as No. 5, from Kinzie to Redcliff, as these views had been expressed by the engineer in his evidence before the committee. This matter is referred to in special correspondence from Edmonton which is printed below:

Webster Breaks Long Silence

EDMONTON, April 6th.—George H. Webster, Liberal member from Calgary, who has followed the proceedings in the Public Accounts Committee closely at all stages, and who was known to have disapproved of the sensational attack on the Government made by W. R. Howson which led to the institution at the instance of the Government of the inquiry into certain road construction carried out in 1931 and 1932 as part of the program of relief, today, at the close of the investigation, broke silence to express his disagreement with the Liberal leader.

At the outset, Mr. Webster declared that he found himself in an embarrassing position, owing to the fact that he was compelled to disagree with his own leader.

"The saddest way under the circumstances," he said, "and the least embarrassing," would have been for him to have absented himself from the sittings of the committee. But he would not have been warranted in taking that course.

Entirely Wrong Assumption

He felt bound to deal, he said, with certain matters which all who had experience in contracting knew to be matters of general and accepted business practice. He felt bound to deal with the term "allowed the contractor," (which had been used and emphasized by Mr. Howson so many times in the course of his charges against the Department of Public Works.) It was entirely wrong to assume that anything was "allowed the contractor" as had been suggested by way of criticism of the Department, the truth being, as was well known, that all payments were made on measurements made by the government engineer.

Mr. Webster said he did not support the Howson amendment to the committee's report on road construction, nor the report of the majority of the committee.

Regarding the Kinzie-Redcliff contract, he did not agree with the engineer who had stated that this was a difficult

job. He (Mr. Webster) was quite familiar with conditions in the area referred to, and he did not accept the view that difficulties which the engineer had spoken of could exist.

No Evidence of Too Great Generosity

Mr. Webster went on to refer to allegations made by critics of the Department during the inquiry, to the effect that there had been "over classification" of work. What is meant by classification may be explained by the statement that excavation is divided in engineering practice into three classes—"solid rock," "loose rock" and "common excavation"—the cost of work being graded according to class. The Calgary member said that he could not see that any case was brought before the committee where the engineer was too generous. Final quantities, he explained, are arrived at not by any hit and miss method of guesswork, but by cross sections made by the engineer. There could be no dispute over that point, because any engineer could check up at any time on the figures of another engineer.

It was most important, Mr. Webster stated, that the engineer must be fair, and it was also important that the contractor must have confidence in the engineer.

Regarding the classification and quantities in one of the chief projects investigated—the Carvel-Onoway-Alberta Beach undertaking—the Calgary member pointed out that there was every evidence that the engineer knew his work and attended to it, and was further checked up by another engineer of long and varied experience.

"Rather Amused" by Questions

Mr. Webster said he was rather amused when during the inquiry he heard an engineer being asked whether it was physically possible to build a road of solid and loose rock. "What a fine opportunity that engineer had to laugh at the member who put that question," said Mr. Webster. "I can tell this committee that I have built lots of roads where there was nothing else." The question which so amused Mr. Webster, it may be stated, had been asked of an engineer witness by Mr. Howson.

A great deal had been made, during the investigation, of the fact that in some cases where the classification "loose rock" was given, there was no actual "loose rock" to be encountered. This was played up in the newspapers as though it were a startling revelation indicating something wrong about the classification, and reflecting on the government engineers. Yet it is known to all who have made the slightest inquiry into the matter (and it seems hardly conceivable that Mr. Howson, who made the charges against the Government, had failed to acquaint himself with this fact) that the term "loose rock" is applied to any piece of excavation (from ground, for instance) which might be as difficult to excavate as loose rock. The three classifications are applied to all classes of road work, and there are no other

(Continued on page 20)

Features of Federal Budget

A tax on sugar of two cents per pound is one of the most notable features of the Federal Budget, presented to the House of Commons on March 21st. Other foodstuffs that are being taxed through being removed from the list of exemptions to the six per cent sales tax are molasses, corn syrup and sugar cane syrup, cleaned rice, tapioca and sago, and some other processed foods. Canned shrimps are also to be subject to increased taxes.

There has been imposed a special excise tax on cosmetics and toilet preparations of 10 per cent, on automobile taxes and tires 5 per cent, on cigarette papers 3 cents per 100, on cigarette boxes 5 cents per 50. Among over a hundred articles, other than foodstuffs, that will no longer be subject to sales tax exemption are fuel oil and certain types of machinery; increased duties will also apply on light and arc carbons, chloride of potash, parts of watch movements, and knitted goods of silk and wool. The excise duty on distilled spirits used in making patent medicines, essences and perfumes, etc., has been increased to \$2.50 per gallon.

Lower Income Pay

Increases in income tax will bear most heavily upon persons in the lower schedule; exemptions which were formerly \$3,400 have been reduced to 2,000, and from \$1,200 to \$1,000; and exemptions for dependent children have been reduced from \$500 to \$400. The tax on the first \$1,000 of taxable income has been increased from two to three per cent; increases have also been made in the higher schedules.

Taxes on corporation incomes have been raised to 12½ per cent, and the former exemption of \$2,000 has been removed. A tax of five per cent is imposed on all interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada; and a five per cent tax on interest or dividends cashed in a currency which is at a premium over Canadian currency. To ensure that income from bearer securities does not escape taxation, provision is made for ownership certificates to be completed when coupons are cashed.

Exemption has been removed of the three cent tax on cheques of \$5 or less except in the case of treasury tickets; and the tax on postal notes has been raised from one cent to three cents.

Tax on Spare Parts

Existing temporary tariff schedules on repair parts for farm implements are made permanent. Some sixty changes are made in tariff schedules, some reductions being made under the British preferential tariff, while telephone equipment is increased. The Australian preference of four cents a pound on raisins is extended for one year, and provision is made for free entry of Palestine oranges during the first four months of each year.

It is proposed to establish an "Agricultural Stabilization Fund" which will pay to exporters to Britain of certain farm commodities the difference between the price actually received and the pound sterling valued at \$4.60. In-

C.C.F. Amendment to the Dominion Budget

National Central Bank to Control Credit in Interests of People and Nationalization of Industries Called For—Depresses in Agriculture Due to Fundamental Defects in Economic System.

Calling for the setting up of a National Central Bank to control credit in such a manner as to meet the legitimate needs of the people; for a measure of controlled inflation; and for measures to provide employment, increase purchasing power, and insure a more equitable distribution of the national income; and calling further for the nationalization of Canada's insurance systems, the following amendment to the Dominion budget was moved in the House of Commons on April 4th, in behalf of the Farmer-Labor (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) groups, by W. T. Lucas, M.P., seconded by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

"Whereas, the present depressed condition of agriculture, industry and of business generally, with its consequent unemployment, is the direct result of fundamental defects in our economic system, accentuated during recent years by the policies of deflation and of credit restriction which have been followed by different governments and financial institutions, and

"Whereas, while it is recognized that the present budget contains certain commendable features, including the proposed appointment of a royal commission to investigate banking and finance, and a measure of assistance to agriculture, it must also be recognized that it is based in principle upon a continuance of the aforesaid ruinous policies of deflation and an increased restriction of purchasing power, and

"Whereas, the continuance of these policies, accompanied as they must be by a constantly increasing burden of debt, recurring budget deficits, and a decrease of purchasing power, and therefore of consumption, must inevitably result in a condition of still greater depression, and increasing unemployment; and

Restore Agriculture

"Whereas, it is imperative, in view of the foregoing facts, that such policies be inaugurated as will have the effect of restoring the price level of agriculture, and other primary products, increasing purchasing power, reducing the burden

of interest-bearing liabilities, encouraging consumption and raising the standard of living amongst our people;

"Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House the government should give immediate consideration to the introduction of such measures as may:

"(a) Make available the real credit of the nation through the instrumentality of a national central bank, and render possible the utilization of control of this credit for the legitimate needs of the people of this country;

"(b) Bring about such a degree of controlled inflation as would stabilize the price level of our chief commodities at a point where it would bear a reasonable relation to costs of production and to incurred obligations;

"(c) Provide employment and purchasing power to our people, through the above mentioned means, and where necessary, by the direct use of our national credit in the construction of public works of various kinds, and in other ways which might be suggested including the construction of houses, etc.;

"(d) Ensure a more equitable distribution of the national income through well considered methods of taxation, and the legislative control of interest, profits and investment;

"(e) Nationalize our insurance systems, including the establishment of such systems of social insurance as may be necessary for the protection and well-being of our people."

cluded in this plan are animals, meat, including bacon and ham, poultry, fresh and canned fish, tobacco, cheese, milk products, canned fruits, canned vegetables, eggs, and honey. For the purpose of special or dumping duty the pound sterling will be valued at \$4.35 instead of \$4.40 as at present—equivalent to a general reduction of about 4 per cent in the duties under British preferential tariff, which have been maintained at a higher level than the nominal rate of duty by reason of the artificially high valuation of sterling for customs purposes.

The various items of new taxation are expected to yield some \$70,000,000 of revenue, and provide a surplus of "ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditures" of some \$2,000,000.

Total Deficit of \$106,134,000

During the year just closed, ordinary revenues totalled \$310,217,000 and ordinary expenditures \$384,425,000, leaving a deficit of \$333,608,000, which was increased by the deficit on the Canadian National Railways to \$150,122,000. The

net debt on March 31st was approximately \$2,599,000,000.

The Minister of Finance, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, announced that a royal commission on banking would be set up which will study, among other things, the question of establishing a central bank.

The Government would co-operate with chartered banks in lowering interest rates, said Mr. Rhodes, by reducing the rate paid on postal savings deposits. He referred to this as a "necessary step" to reduce the interest rate on bank loans, on mortgages, and on long-term bonds.

"NO CONSIDERATION" (From Hansard)

Question.—May I ask the Prime Minister whether his Government has given any national consideration to this question? (the proposal to establish a national wheat board).

Mr. Bennett.—No consideration has been given to the matter at this particular time nor at any other time.

Government Fails to Deal with Fundamental Issues

Drastic Slashing Merely Aggravates Major Economic and Financial Problems—An Analysis of the New Railway Legislation—Act Fails to Touch Real Causes of Railway's Troubles.



By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

In the month that has elapsed since the previous article was written, a considerable gulf of legislation has been submitted to the old parliamentary mill.

Alas, the mill, like that of the gods, grinds slowly, but the product is not to everybody's liking. Little progress has been made, but considerable friction is apparent.

The more important measures will include:

The Act Respecting the Canadian National Railways and to provide for co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway System, and for other purposes. The proposed amendment to the Relief Act.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act.

An Act to amend the Soldier Settlement Act, and an Act to amend the Indian Act.

There are others of less interest such as the Act to Amend the Exchequer Courts Act, one respecting Visiting Forces of His Majesty, another dealing with Quebec Savings Banks, and so on.

In addition there are most of the estimates still unvoted, a certain amount of private members' legislation, the Budget, and a large number of unfinished private members' resolutions, most of which will not be reached this session.

Several of the standing committees are hard at work, considering such questions as debts and how to deal with them; the milk business and how to get a better price for the producer and a lower price for the consumer.

Altogether there is as heavy a load as the old mill can handle before June, if then—for somebody is always thinking of some amendment to some Act, and no one can forecast with any certainty how long the session may last.

No Attention to Fundamentals

It is however clear at this time that nothing is more certain than that this Parliament will not deal with fundamentals. There will be no attempt to tackle the problems with imagination and courage. Parliament will conclude without having brought—of its own act—the depression nearer to solution. Indeed, it may be said that the Government's policy of drastic slashing here and cutting there, of issuing more bonds and paying more interest, will prolong the economic quest.

But let us return to our mittens—should we say little lambs?

The Railway Bill

The Railway Bill provoked a very lengthy discussion and would seem to have been endowed with importance.

Of itself it settles nothing of the real causes of the railways' troubles—broken trade, lack of purchasing power, general stagnation of business. It consists of three parts—like Gaul of old. The first deals with the setting up of a board of trustees for the Canadian National, three in number, who will replace the present Board of Directors. The method

of appointment is curious and deserving of a reference. The first three trustees shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Thereafter vacancies shall be filled from a panel of eight names selected by a nominating board—composed of the President of the Exchequer Court, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the existing or remaining Trustees.

Self-Perpetuating Board

It will be observed that this Board will therefore partake of some of the characteristics of perpetual motion in that they become self-perpetuating. The proposal is certainly far from ideal, in that all Governmental responsibility appears to cease with the appointment of the first three Trustees. It is a fine example of delegation of authority to an independent body and may involve this country in nearly as much grief as the delegation of authority to create money into the hands of bankers appears to have done.

Tenure of office is to be seven years and the incumbents cannot be removed nor have their salary reduced during this period unless on address of the Senate and House of Commons. This simply means that impeachment is the only way they may be relieved of office.

The power of this Board is supreme. You and I thought we were, as indeed we were, shareholders in this great railway system. We really paid the bills for bond-holders and might have assumed we had through our elected representatives some directing rights. Read, then, sub-clause 4 of Sec. 9: "No order, regulation, by-law, decision or proceeding of the Trustees shall require the approval of His Majesty or that of any other shareholder of any company to which this section applies."

A President is to be appointed by the Trustees and is to be responsible solely to them. He should really be designated General Manager instead of President.

Chairman's Casting Power

The Chairman of the Trustee Board has extraordinary power. For example should the other two trustees (the majority) decide on a certain course of action, this would be ineffective, as majority votes are declared of no avail unless the vote of the Chairman is included in the majority. He is Czar.

The annual budget of the National Railways shall be under the control of the Trustees. They shall determine the amounts required for income deficits, interest, capital expenditures, and as to refunding or retirement of maturing securities and submit these for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council, prior to presentation to Parliament.

The act further provides that where a shipper has not specifically directed the routing otherwise, the Trustees shall be responsible for its routing via Canadian Ports.

Provisions of Part Two

Part 2 provides: That for the purpose of effecting economies the C.N.R. and C.P.R. are "directed forthwith to agree and continuously to endeavor to agree, upon such co-operative measures, plans and arrangements as are fair and reasonable and best adapted to secure such purposes."

This directed-co-operation is to apply to a defined field including:

1. Formation of new companies, the stock to be equitably apportioned between the companies.

2. Arrangement by leases, agreements or licenses for the pooling and division of earnings arising from joint operation of any part or parts of freight or passenger services, express, telegraph, or other operating activities.

3. Extension of joint trackage, running rights, joint ownership or operating agreements.

4. Joint or individual highway services or a combination of rail and highway services.

The two railways are ordered by the act to meet forthwith and from time to time "to effect by agreement, if possible, the purposes set forth in this part of the act." Should the officers of the two railways find it not possible to agree then according to Part 3 of the act:

Power of Tribunal

A tribunal is to be set up. It will have power to settle the dispute and enforce its orders. But, further, it shall have power to "determine the conditions of, interpret and enforce all such measures, plans or arrangements as have been agreed upon between the two companies "whether or not such agreement was in consequence of an order of a Tribunal." It will be evident from this that this body will have the most extensive powers, not alone in event of dispute, but even in the direction and otherwise of the very agreements upon which the railways have determined. It sounds like a "compansionate marriage" over which a Tribunal shall have powers irrespective of the understandings of the participants. And the joke is on those who entered the pseudo-marriage state, in as much as it is a "forced" arrangement at the beginning and does not at any time become one of free arrangement between the two parties—who really cease to be the principals. A "compansionate marriage" in itself is an extraordinary affair but when the preacher who ties the knot also establishes a body to have such powers of the union as above described, then the whole is reduced to the basis of a farce.

This Tribunal may: compel joint use of terminals, force the extension of running rights, and joint use of tracks. It can prohibit the construction of new lines, the creation of station agencies, extension of services where no essential need of the public is involved. But it

(Continued on page 30)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

A Reason For Lost Wheat Trade in China

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai mentions that Australia has dominated the Chinese wheat trade for the past three years. He gives no real reason for the loss of this trade by Canada but mentions that Canadian prices have lagged behind quotations from Australia.

Facing the subject squarely it must be obvious to any person that Australia with her money depreciated 45 per cent below the Canadian dollar has been able to undersell Canada, and yet obtain more Australian funds for her wheat, however, by a considerable margin, than Canada obtained.

Canada with her high priced dollar simply cannot make any headway in the Chinese wheat market. That's the truth of the story.

Federal Government and the Wheat Pools

References to the Wheat Pools were made in the budget presented to the Federal Parliament on March 21st by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance. In order to simplify the explanation of the relationship between the Federal Government and the Pool the following is offered:

When the Wheat Pools changed their method of operation commencing with the summer of 1931, the Federal Government gave guarantees to the banks to provide for advances to the Pools for the conduct of elevator operations to the end of the 1931-32 crop year (in the case of the Alberta Pool, July 15th, 1932). These bank loans were repaid with the exception of a small balance transferred to the present crop year. The Federal Government provided renewed guarantees commencing with the 1932-33 crop year to the banks covering operations of each of the three Provincial Pools to provide for the possibility that liquid assets of the respective Pools, under certain conditions, might not be sufficient to meet the situation in the ordinary conduct of their elevator operations. It is anticipated in the regular course of business that any loans so involved will be liquidated by the end of the current crop year. The Pool elevator systems, operating as they now do on a hedging basis, face a minimum possibility of loss.

Another phase of the Federal Government guarantee covered the volume of wheat that was placed with the Pool organization on a pooling basis and for which an initial payment had to be made. The Government guaranteed an initial payment of 35c and an interim payment of 5c a bushel which it is expected will be made in due course. The volume of wheat pooled during this low price period does not begin to compare with the large volume pooled in years past.

Another guarantee by the Federal Government of wheat operations by the Canadian Wheat Pool was mentioned by Hon. Mr. Rhodes. As a matter of fact the Canadian Wheat Pool was used by the Federal Government as a vehicle by means of which price stabilization was undertaken during the heavy delivery period last fall in an effort to prevent a collapse of the market.

Those with a clear understanding of the Government's relationship to the Pool organization have no need of these explanations, but many who have not this knowledge may misinterpret what the Minister of Finance said.

Gold Standard Is Doomed, Says Sir Josiah Stamp

"The gold standard is a good standard of value but as a medium of exchange it seems to have too great

limitations for modern international commerce. Perhaps I, as a director of the Bank of England, shouldn't say it, but I think the nations will ultimately agree to exceed its present limitations. The gold standard is no longer as safe as the Bank of England. Ultimately I should say the gold standard is doomed."

This pronouncement comes from Sir Josiah Stamp, England's greatest railway magnate and the most famous director of the Bank of England. He is well known in Canada, since he was chairman of the Grain Futures Enquiry held in this country a couple of years ago. Sir Josiah fixes the cause of the prolonged depression on high tariffs and the existing state of the international monetary system. He said he did not see how things were going to get much better until something constructive is done with the international medium of exchange—gold, whose limitations are cramping industrial and commercial expansion.

With regard to inflation Sir Josiah said that the indiscriminate creation of currency in any one nation is harmful inflation, but if international action can be taken there is no reason why the world could not increase production and then proceed to improve distribution.

"It looks as if this particular depression is too big for the trade circle," remarked Sir Josiah. "If the trade cycle were working we would have had a boom now or before. The truth is the times are out of joint as they have not been before. There is a world economic conference coming pretty soon. If the nations can sink their differences and get together at that conference, then the way out will be found. If not—we must just struggle along."

Financial Position of Alberta Wheat Pool

Herewith is given, in simplified form, the summary of the property and liquid assets and liabilities of the Alberta Wheat Pool as at the end of the last fiscal year—July 15th, 1932.

Other assets, including deferred and prepaid charges and shares in the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., amount to \$136,297.50.

Property and Liquid Assets of Wheat Pool, made up as follows:	\$10,773,299.69
Net depreciated value of Terminal and Elevator System and Office Equipment....	\$7,604,150.49
Less—Bank Loans ...	1,500,000.00
	6,104,150.49
Investment—Manitoba Pool	
Terminal.....	103,154.26
Grain Exchange Seats.....	14,851.00
Investment—Canadian Pool	
Agencies Ltd.....	6,070.00
Stocks of Grain and Coal.....	3,472,241.73
Accounts Receivable and Advances on Grain and accrued items.....	592,097.68
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	190,094.53
	\$10,773,299.69
Deduct—Liabilities:	
Outstanding Cheques, Cash Orders, etc.....	222,222.19
Sundry Accounts Payable.....	1,051,000.41
	1,273,222.60
Net Free Assets to Secure Guarantee of Alberta Provincial Government.....	\$ 9,499,936.99
Total Government Guarantee.....	\$ 5,649,000.00
Excess of Assets of Wheat Pool Compared with Government Guarantee.....	\$ 3,840,936.99

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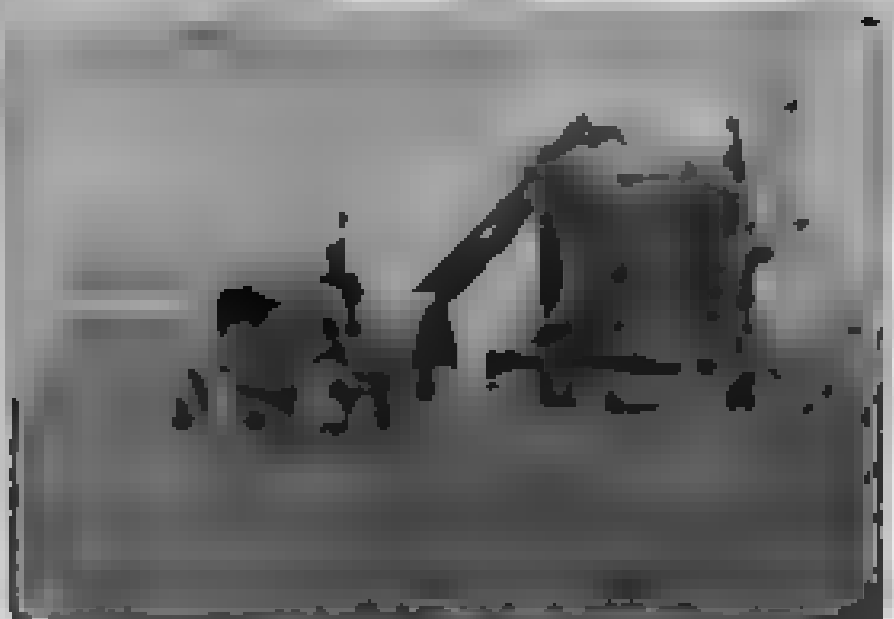


Figure 1. Operation

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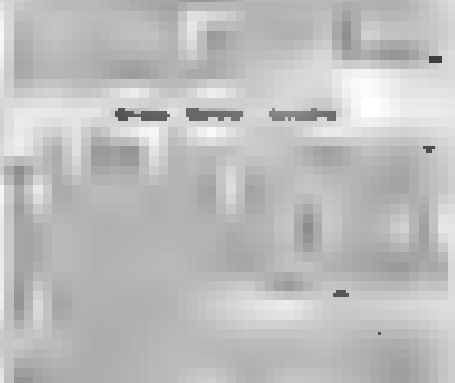
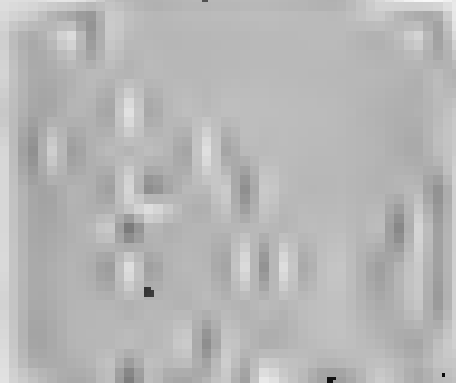


Figure 2. Operation

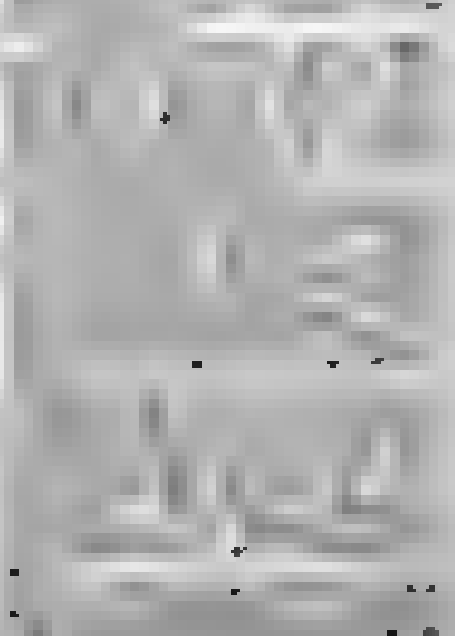
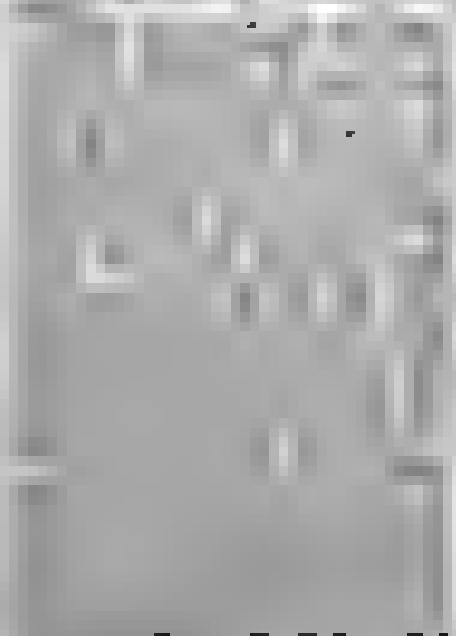


Figure 3. Operation

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

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A Review of Pool Operations

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ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

WHEAT ACRES IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES 1922-32

Million Acres

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.S.S.R.	Canada	India	Australia	Argentina	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
1922	4.40	4.43	19.79	22.42	28.28	9.76	14.00	66	1.47	2.32	3.47	8.64	2.30		
1923	66.92	26.7	18.21	21.89	20.28	8.54	17.04	68	1.64	2.29	3.54	4.45	2.38		
1924	42.60	25.42	17.04	22.06	21.18	10.82	5.78	43	1.42	2.50	2.24	7.84	2.19		
1925	37.84	1.90	20.48	20.70	21.78	10.20	7.47	48	1.3	2.57	2.21	8.7	2.18	63.7	
1926	26.52	27.48	19.23	22.90	20.47	10	15.45	52	1.6	2.71	2.08	6.22	2.42	72.90	
1927	26.52	28.20	7.45	22.40	2.20	17.28	20.20	2	1.4	1.72	1.52	4.47	2.47	72.20	
1928	29.2	24.94	22.24	24.2	22.19	14.84	22.43	24	1	1.4	1.68	7.92	2.3	68.02	
1929	67.67	40.44	22.09	25.24	2.97	24.24	2.90	1.0	1.2	2.74	1.21	8.74	2.44	72.40	
1930	61.4	26.11	21.25	24.90	2.65	18.24	0.68	10	1.1	1.8	1.26	7.16	2.01	68.49	
1931	65.34	4.25	1.98	26.2	22.19	14.40	5.02	1.00	1.2	1.11	1.20	8.17	2.00	92.67	
1932	60.18	22.94	21.02	21.18	22.75	5.84	9.79		1.57	2.90	0.24	7.4	2.02	64.77	
All crops															
1922-30	64.50	28.37	21.34	24.62	21.52	9.40	19.15	1.04	1.07	2.60	1.77	7.12	2.29	74.70	
1929-32	47.10	24.20	19.42	24.94	20.72	7.40	11.64	70	1.00	2.71	1.20	9.22	2.4	74.40	

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
1922	1.07	5.71	07	52	2.00	3.67	3.40	49	223	10	237	028	250	110	
1923	1.18	3.2	1.0	54	1.64	3.57	3.64	4.53	21	124	208	023	262	1.2	
1924	1.46	0.23	70	47	1.62	3.67	3.62	7	24	15	40	071	223	1	
1925	2.52	0.4	67	1.26	2.5	12.67	3.51	47	202	12	189	072	262	1.2	
1926	2.46	3.4	54	1.53	4.5	12.51	4.00	2.4	206	17	212	073	261	124	
1927	1.20	3.47	20	1.60	4	14.04	4.22	20	127	12	271	075	261	124	
1928	2.60	2.60	2.62	1.49	1.49	1.49	4.72	74	115	15	202	028	261	124	
1929	3.0	3.40	1	1.8	1	1.24	3.04	7	117	2	260	030	271	124	
1930	2.80	4.03	10	1.32	1.43	3.70	4.40	10	134	147	148	030	247	124	
1931	2.48	2.64	14	1.55	1.27	2.20	4.24	11.04	104	11	209	074	262	124	
1932	1.45	5.70	2.10	76	2.22	4.64	2.20	4.2	223		009	247	127		
All crops															
1922-30	2.70	3.74	77	1.55	2.2	4.10	12.00	114	17	247	027	248	124		
1929-32	1.70	5.22	11	21	1.69	4.30	4.05	70	134	14	24	013	265	124	

Year	U.S.	Canada	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
1922	10.21	1.14	460	45	2.52	028	010	032	201	04	2.2		15	270	
1923	10.49	1.04	471	54	2.70	018	10	054	20	04	2.07		74	174	
1924	10.18	0.4	492	51	2.14	007	104	045	1.0	13	2.02	40	74	187	
1925	10.72	1.02	484	1.52	2.10	028	1.8	03	207	13	2.04	13	67	19	
1926	10.79	1.04	490	1.4	2.15	010	02	059	202	10	2.04	1.29	68	220	
1927	10.23	0.4	495	1.65	2.24	014	145	067	097	1.25	2.00	11	77	20	
1928	10.17	1.0	513	1.2	2.2	014	14	0.11	202	10	2.10	1.24	82	210	
1929	10.42	1.04	514	1.07	2.22	014	1	001	145	14	2.00	70	1.1	210	
1930	1.2	1.2	504	1.06	4.07	011	117	100	1.11	12	2.03	27	14	210	
1931	74	1.27	495	2.02	1.00	047	214	000	118	104	2.04	10	1.72	270	
1932	10.60		526	2.0	4.28	040	145	14	127		1.07				
All crops															
1922-30	10.70	1.04	470	1.08	2.10	012	1	104	104	1.3	2.07	1.20	15	244	
1929-32	8.60	1.2	524	1.2	2.21	044	002	0.1	1.1	1.2	2.0		74	20	

TO FORCE GRAIN INTO EXPORTS

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During the month of March, grain was delivered 12 million bushels of wheat.

There were damages to the United States wheat crop by the war and the war. The war and the war.

Foreign nations have not received much of the wheat operations due to the large domestic crop.

Interests of the United Farm Women

* The Farming Life *

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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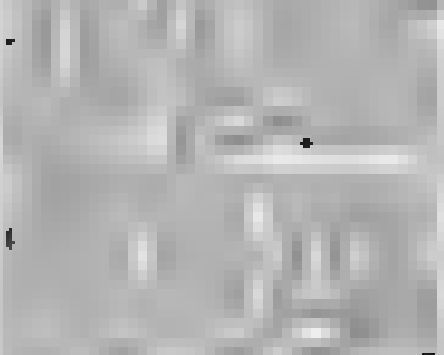
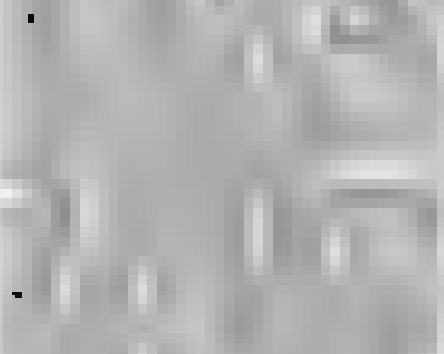
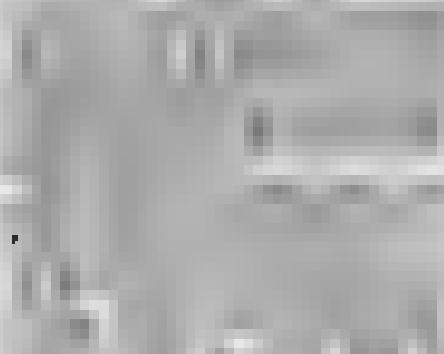
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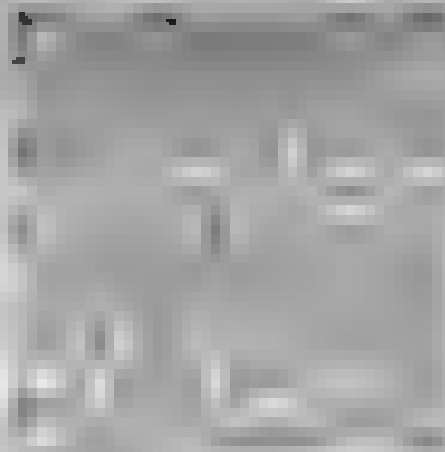
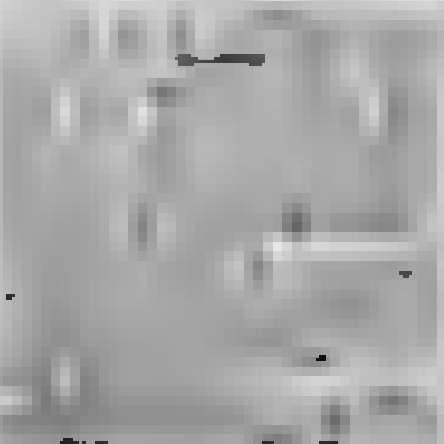
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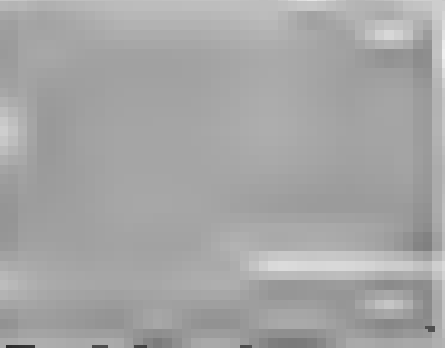
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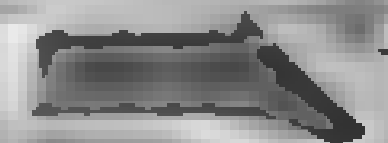
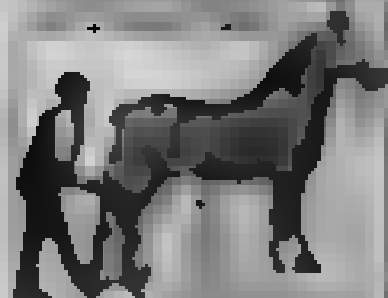
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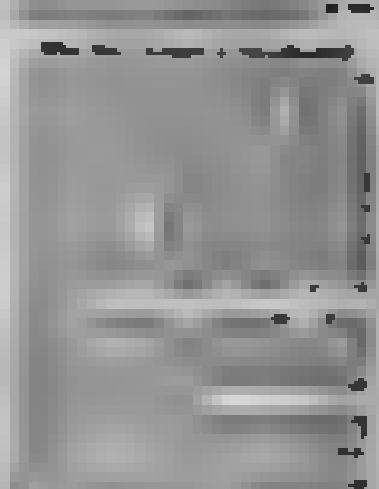
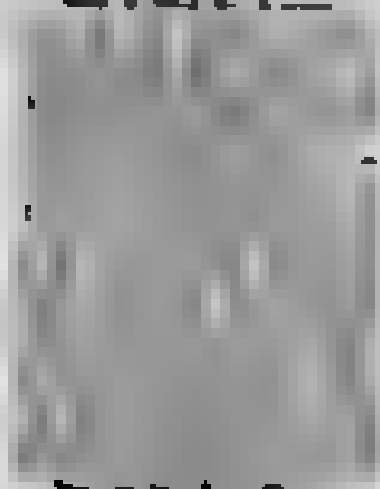
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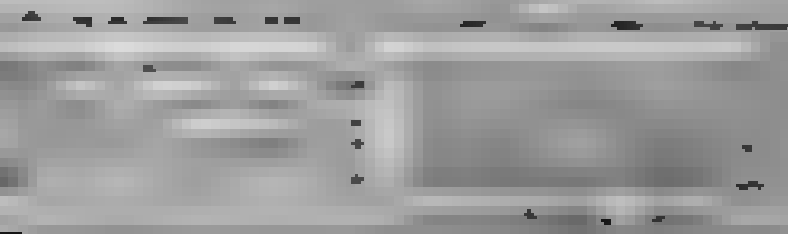


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Low Local, organized by E. Colclough, in Peace River South.

North Calmar: In Wetaskiwin; elected as officers John Sereba and Metro Sereba at an organization meeting held in North Calmar Community Hall.

Maneppa: Organized recently in Macleod constituency; M. Vickery is the secretary.

Drumheller: Organized early in March by J. M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director for Bow River, the Drumheller U.F.A. Local already has a membership of 57, and is still expanding. At the organization meeting Mr. Wheatley and W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.*, spoke briefly on Association and C.C.F. matters. The president, F. M. Stubblefield, is a large wheat farmer of the district, and it is planned to make the Local thoroughly representative of the farm communities surrounding Drumheller. Roy Hammond is secretary.

U.F.A. Locals Reorganized

Mountain Park: At a recent meeting decided to reorganize, with Gentry Ober and K. L. Johnson as officers.

Garby: Following addresses by E. G. Marsden and N. V. Fearnough, of Morris, the latter dealing with the C.C.F. and co-operative purchasing, it was decided to reorganize, with G. H. Patton president and K. G. Marsden secretary.

Quinta: Reorganized on March 15th, this Local anticipates some good discussions on the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Veteran: Disbanded last year, the Veteran U.F.A. Local has been reorganized, and now has a membership of 68. In enclosing a cheque for \$40 covering recent receipts for membership dues, R. Paulson, secretary, states, "This is the result of our co-operative trading." D. E. Sibley is president.

Coarick: Coarick U.F.A. Local was reorganized at a meeting in Rockland schoolhouse on March 15th. President J. A. Archibald; vice-president, J. W. Hodgson; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Barker; directors, Joseph Porter, James Watson, H. Whitaker, John MacKenzie, J. W. Johnson, W. Gross, William Fraser, M. D. Carlyle. Meeting was addressed by George E. Church, U.F.A. Director for East and West Calgary, who spoke of the great services rendered to the movement by past officers of the association and the membership in the district, by H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Director for Macleod, who discussed the aims and purposes of the movement and its achievements for the farm people, and by W. Norman Smith, who described the relationship of the U.F.A. to the C.C.F. Mr. Barker presided.

Junior Conference Fund

The following contributions have been received for the Junior Conference Fund, which is devoted towards paying transportation expenses of Junior delegates:

Gleichen U.F.W.A., \$5; Strathmore U.F.W.A., \$5; Custer U.F.A., \$5; Esplanade U.F.W.A., \$5; Manabertie U.F.W.A., \$5; Kamoo U.F.W.A., \$5; Dalemead U.F.W.A., \$5; Spring Valley U.F.W.A., \$5; East Lethbridge U.F.W.A., \$5. Bonnie Brier U.F.A., \$5; Floral U.F.W.A., \$5; Shoshie U.F.W.A., \$5; Redding-

ton U.F.W.A., \$5; Mahan U.F.A., \$5; Wheathead U.F.A., \$5; Broadview U.F.A., \$5; Cayo U.F.A., \$5.

Arrowood U.F.W.A., \$5; Mayview U.F.A., \$5; Gem U.F.A., \$10; Willow Creek U.F.A., \$5; High River U.F.W.A., \$5; Sunnyvale U.F.W.A., \$5; Hillside Juniors, \$5; Irvine U.F.A., \$5; Clyde U.F.A., \$5; East Vegreville U.F.W.A., \$5; Rosyth Juniors, \$5; Five Mile U.F.A., \$5. Total—\$150.00.

Vice-President Holds Meetings

A series of meetings at which keen interest was shown by large audiences of farm people who attended in spite of heavy snow storms and generally severe weather at many points, was addressed by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., during March.

Mr. Priestley spoke with Henry Young, U.F.A. Director, at Bremner and Andreman, while A. E. Meyer, U.F.A. Director, took part in proceedings at Lamont, Fort Saskatchewan and Mundare. Other meetings were as follows: Hainstock Local (at Oide), Bow Island, Winnifred, Burdette, White, Irvine, Maneppa, Iron Springs, Barons, Plainfield Local (at Carmangay), Stirling, Wrentham, Carleton, Magrath, Rockyford, Drumheller, J. M. Wheatley, U.F.A. Director, attended the Rockyford meeting, as did Mrs. McBride, U.F.W.A. Director; and at Cardston J. A. Johnson, U.F.A. Director, took part. Owing to illness John Fawcett, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, was unable to take part in meetings in the constituency.

News of U.F.A. Locals

Bonsing U.F.A. Local report interesting meetings and an enjoyable winter drive; they have 23 paid-up members, and prospects for still more.

The building was packed to overflowing for the concert and dance given by Winfield U.F.A. Local and, although charges were very low, over \$24 was cleared, towards a community hall fund.

E. E. Moore writes that Teas U.F.A. Local is "still going strong." They had a big meeting to hear William Irvine, M.P., "whose inimitable humor and word pictures left nothing to be desired." Other speakers were Henry G. Young, J. E. Cook and Robert Haskins. D. R. McMillan was chairman, and the ladies served lunch.

The annual financial statement of Seven Persons U.F.A. Local showed a cash turnover of over \$700. Officers were elected; Mr. Dinmore spoke on corn growing, and it was decided to discuss the C.C.F. thoroughly at the April meeting.

Beaverlodge U.F.A. Local have decided to make a constructive study of our social system, and the subject for the next meeting will be the land ownership question. A large audience enjoyed an address by I. V. Macklin on the C.C.F.

Two debates, "Resolved that it is better to belong to the U.F.A. than to a private club" and another on the value of travel, were enjoyed at a recent meeting of Ministak U.F.A. Earlier in the month Professor Alexander gave a very fine address on the C.C.F.

Abou U.F.A. Local passed a resolution of sympathy and regret on the death of Miss Macman. The meeting voted to

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Inventor, "Patent" and "Patent"
The Patent Office
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lover of bringing the Canadian dollar to a parity with the English pound.

Kingman Local, organized last December with about fifty members, expect to bring the membership up to about one hundred, writes James Fletcher, secretary.

Membership Shown by Don Remitted

U.F.A. Locals that have remitted dues to Central Office for 1933 for thirty or more members are as follows:

Bellevue, 128; Hamelville, 72; Veterans, 66; Drumheller, 57; Glendon, 56; Carleton, 47; Standard, 47; Kingman, 46; Reid Hill, 42; Majestic-Springwater, 41; Iron Springs, 40; Cernia, 36; Gem, 36; Nanton, 36; Husker, 31; Del Bonita, 31; Palmer, Weather Bone, Magrath and Saddlewood, each 28.

PRESIDENT GARDINER BETTER

President Gardiner, after a very brief rest in the West Indies, has returned to Ottawa much improved in health.

GARLAND RECOVERING

E. J. Garland, M.P., has recently been in ill-health, and has been obliged in consequence to curtail his Parliamentary work. We are glad to state that though he is still under doctor's orders, he is steadily recovering, but can do little public speaking.

Contributions to the C.C.F. funds have been received by the National Secretary, Mr. Priestley, as follows:

Edmonton U.F.A.	\$31.00
Calgary U.F.A.	5.00
Regina U.F.A.	5.00
Winnipeg U.F.A.	5.00
Lethbridge U.F.A.	5.00
Brandon U.F.A.	5.00
Manitoba U.F.A.	5.00
North U.F.A.	5.00

Total.....\$61.00

UNLOADING TAKE CARE

A tank car of Red Head lubricating oil for the High River U.F.A. Local is being unloaded as we go to press, and another car for the U.F.A. Locals in the Calgary district will arrive and be unloaded in the course of a few days. These have been purchased through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee from the Great West Distributors.

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